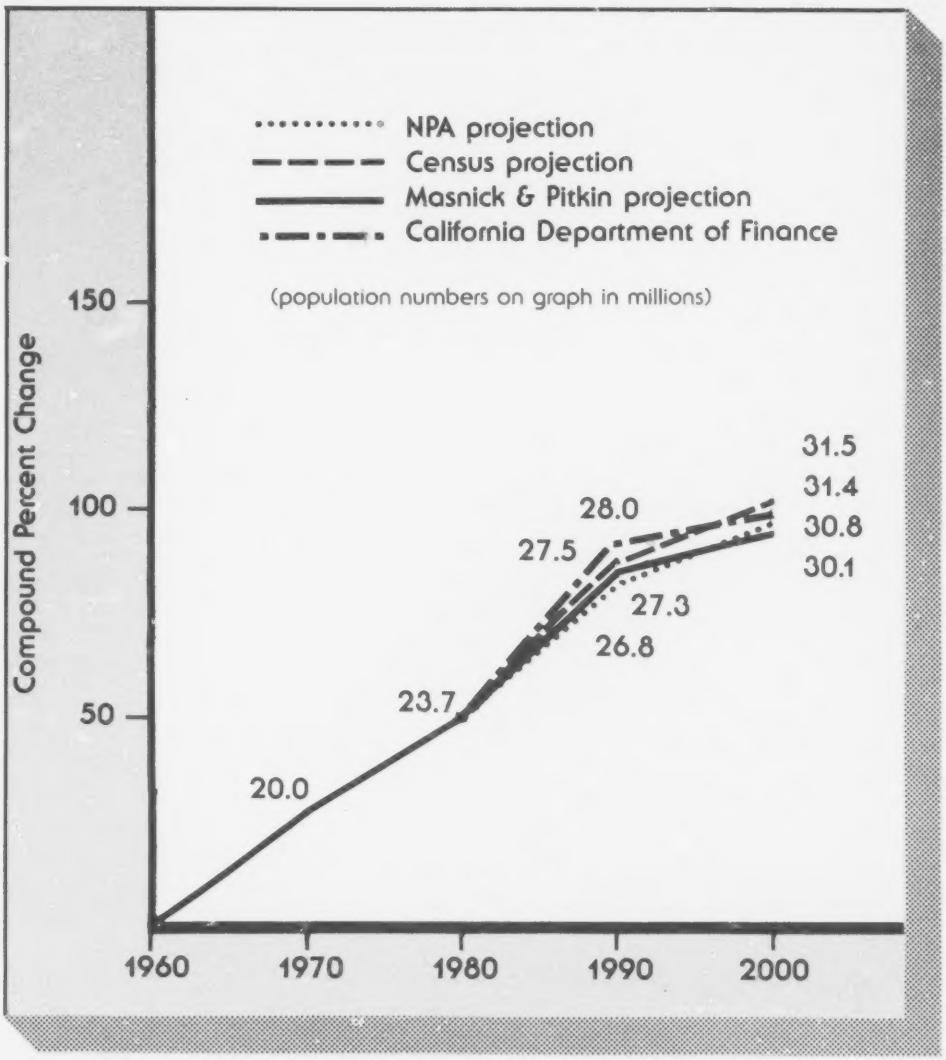
Exhibit 1
Population Growth, 1960 to 1980, and Four Projections, 1990 to 2000
—California—



Sources: Robey and Russell, 1983; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980; Masnick and Pitkin, 1982; California Postsecondary Education Commission, 1984.

Note: The Masnick and Pitkin and the California Department of Finance projections are plotted as reported. Projections for 2000 from the National Planning Association and the Bureau of the Census are estimates calculated by regression analysis using actual population figures from the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses and the 1990 projections.

Exhibit 2
Population by Race and Spanish Origin, 1980
—California—

Exhibit 2 presents the proportions of racial and ethnic groups in the 1980 population in California. Since the data collected on race and Spanish origin in 1970 and 1980 are not comparable, it is not possible to make an accurate comparison between the two censuses.

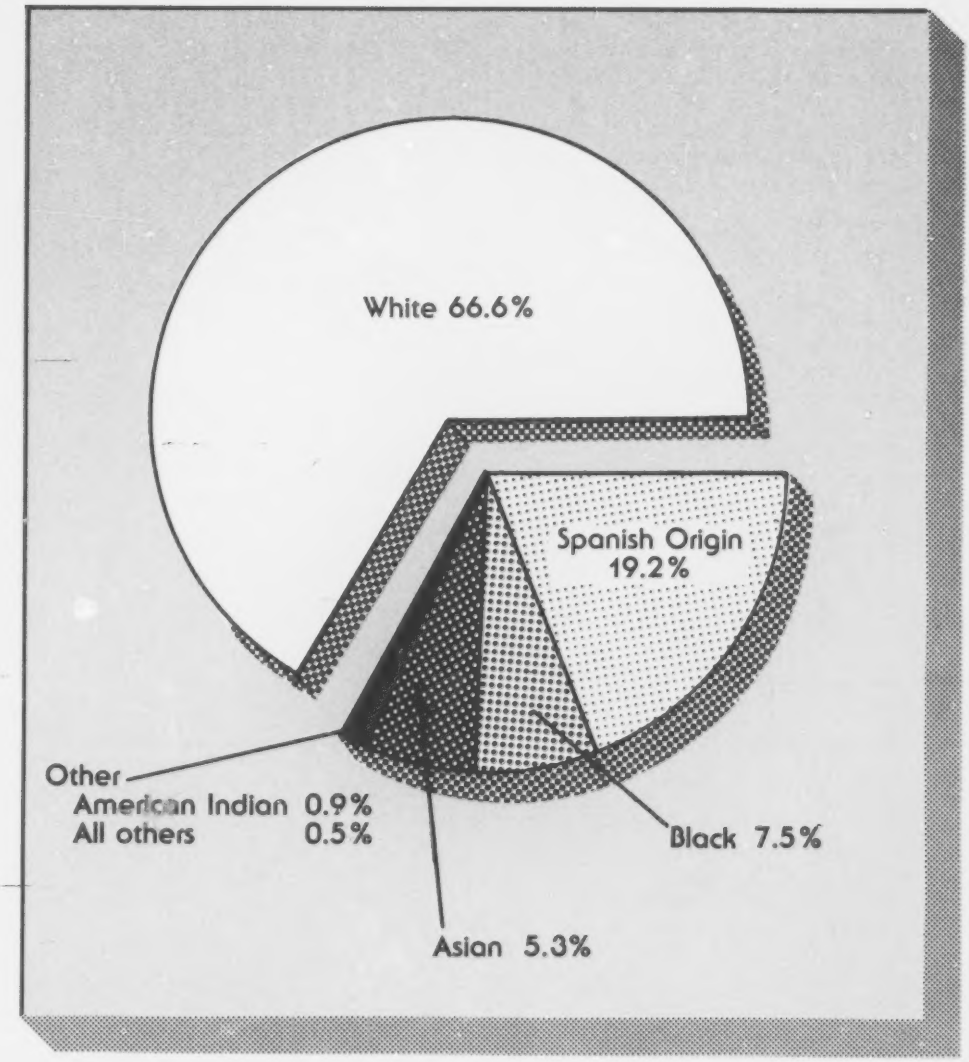
- California's largest minority group is the Spanish-origin population, the largest among the United States at more than 4.5 million in 1980. Slightly more than 19 percent of the population considers itself to be of Spanish origin, the third highest percentage among the states (American Demographics, 1983).

- Los Angeles had the largest metropolitan Spanish-origin population in the country in 1980, with more than 2 million. Other California metropolitan areas with large numbers of Spanish-origin inhabitants are Riverside-San Bernardino with nearly 290,000 (ranked eighth), Anaheim-Santa Ana with almost 286,000 (ninth), San Diego with more than 274,000 (tenth), San Jose with more than 226,000 (twelfth), Oakland with almost 186,000 (fourteenth), San Francisco with more than 166,000 (sixteenth), Fresno with more than 150,000 (twenty-first), Oxnard-Ventura with more than 113,000 (twenty-fifth), Sacramento with more than 105,000 (twenty-seventh), Bakersfield with more than 75,000 (thirty-fourth), Salinas-Seaside-Monterey with almost 75,000 (thirty-sixth), Visalia-Tulare-Porterville with more than 73,000 (thirty-seventh), Stockton with nearly 67,000 (fortieth), and Santa Barbara with more than 55,000 (forty-first). Nineteen of the top fifty metropolitan areas in proportion of Spanish origin population are in California, ranging from Visalia-Tulare-Porterville with 29.8 percent Spanish-origin population (ranked twelfth) to Sacramento with 9.6 percent of Spanish origin (forty-eighth) (American Demographics, 1983).

- Blacks constitute 7.5 percent of California's population, American Indians 0.9 percent, Asians 5.3 percent, all others 0.5 percent (Kaufman et al., 1983). Since California is such a populous state, however, these groups represent comparatively large numbers. The state's Black population is the second largest in the nation at 1.8 million, the Asian population is the largest (more than 1.2 million) and the second highest in proportion, and the American Indian population is the largest with more than 200,000 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981).

- Four metropolitan areas in California have large Black populations, Los Angeles-Long Beach (943,000) ranks third in size in the nation, Oakland (almost 264,000) is eighteenth, San Francisco (more than 127,000) is thirty-eighth, and San Diego (more than 104,000) is forty-seventh (American Demographics, 1983).

Exhibit 2
Population by Race and Spanish Origin, 1980
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Table 21 and 23

Exhibit 3
School and College-Age Population by Race and Spanish Origin, 1980 (Actual) and 2000 (Projected)
—California—

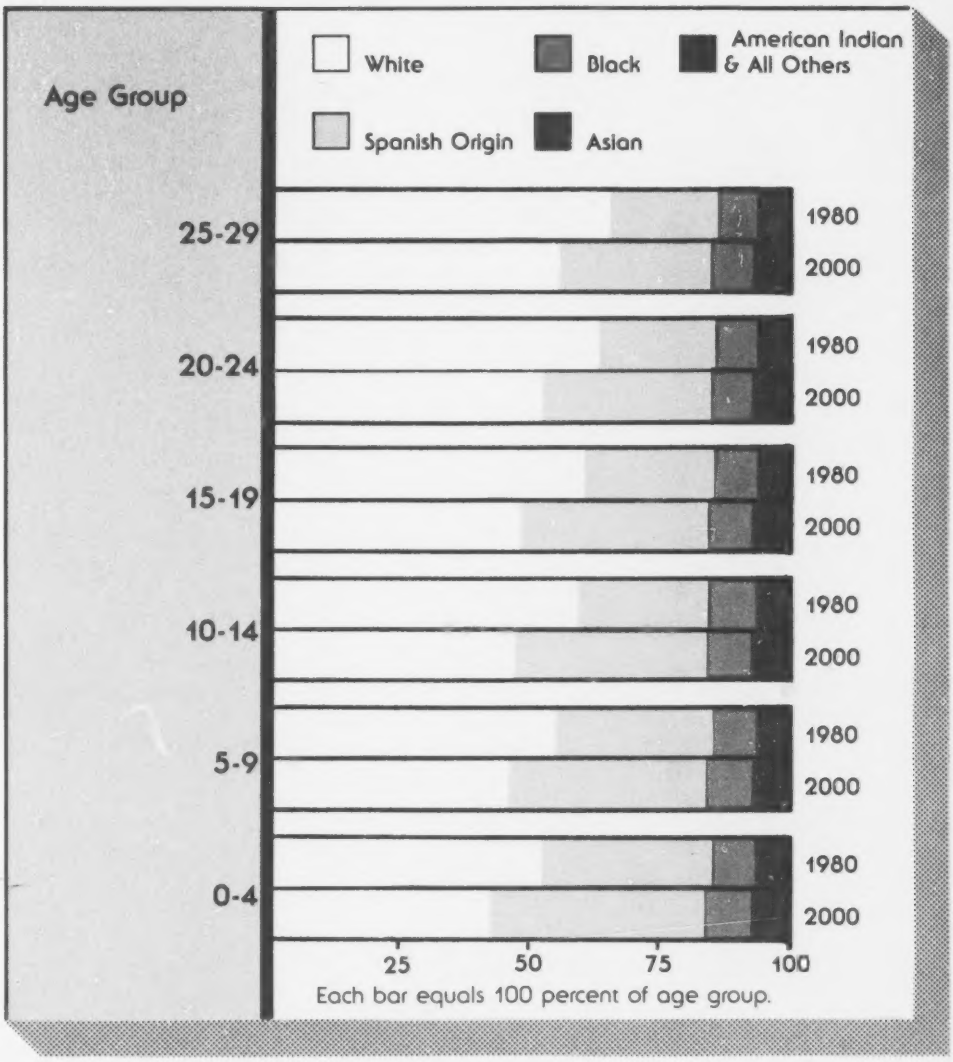
This exhibit shows the distribution of people of school age by race and Spanish origin for 1980 and a projection for the year 2000. The projection is based on a regression analysis of age cohorts from the 1980 census. Because the percentage of American Indians in California is so small, it has been included in the All Others category in Exhibit 3. American Indians constitute between 0.9 to 1.1 percent of the population groups aged 0-29. The projections do not show any trends toward substantial increases among this racial group between 1980 and 2000.

- Exhibit 3 shows that the Spanish-origin population tends to be highly concentrated in the younger age groups. Although people of Spanish origin constituted 19 percent of the total population of California in 1980, they represented 32, 29, and 25 percent respectively of the three youngest age groups (ages 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14).

- By the year 2000, children of Spanish origin are projected to account for 40, 38, and 36 percent respectively of the three youngest age groups.

- The numbers of Black, Asian, and American Indian children will not grow as rapidly as the Spanish-origin group, but by the year 2000, it is estimated that more than 10 percent of the children below age 15 in California will be Black.

Exhibit 3
School and College-Age Population by Race and Spanish Origin, 1980 (Actual) and 2000 (Projected)
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 20 and 22

Note: American Indians constitute between 0.9 and 1.1 percent of the state population of the 0-29 age groups. There are no data to indicate that the American Indian proportion of the various age groups will increase substantially between 1980 and 2000.

Exhibit 4
Educational Attainment by Race and Spanish Origin of Persons Aged 25 and Over, 1980
—California—

Exhibit 4 shows the proportions of the population aged 25 and over that have completed various levels of education. As the levels of educational attainment rise, the proportions of the population reaching those levels decrease. The differences in attainment among racial and ethnic groups are striking. It must be emphasized that school attainment of California adults in 1980 does not necessarily reflect what is taking place among the present generation of students in school, but the educational attainment of parents has been shown to affect the educational choices of their children.

- In 1980, California had the seventh highest proportion in the nation (19.8 percent) of college graduates in its population aged 25 or older and the tenth highest percentage of high school graduates (73.6 percent) (American Demographics, 1982).

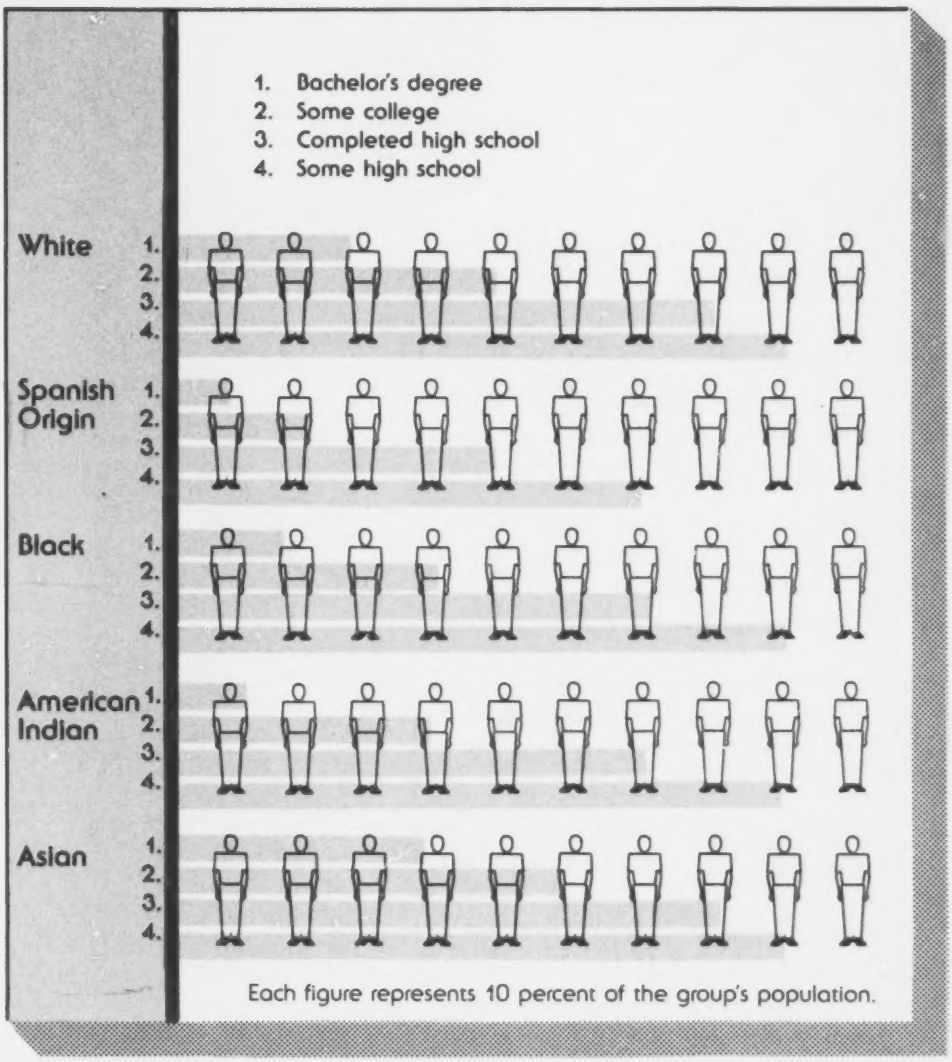
- Less than one-half of the Spanish-origin population aged 25 and over had completed high school in 1980, compared with more than three-fourths of the Whites and Asians and two-thirds of the Blacks and American Indians in the same age group.

- Approximately one-half of the Asians and Whites and one-third of the Blacks and American Indians aged 25 and over had completed some college, compared with one-fifth of the Spanish-origin population.

- The disparity in educational attainment is most striking at the bachelor's degree level or higher. In 1980, 21 percent of the White population and 31 percent of the Asian population aged 25 and over had completed at least a bachelor's degree, compared with 11 percent of the Blacks, 10 percent of the American Indians, and 6 percent of the Spanish-origin population.

- In a nationwide study, which shows the "leakage" of minorities from the "educational pipeline," 83 percent of White adult and school-age respondents in the Current Population Surveys from 1974 to 1978 completed high school compared with 72 percent for Blacks and 55 percent for Hispanics and American Indians (Astin, 1982). Data on persistence for California high school students are not available.

Exhibit 4
Educational Attainment by Race and Spanish Origin of Persons Aged 25 and Over, 1980
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Table CA-4

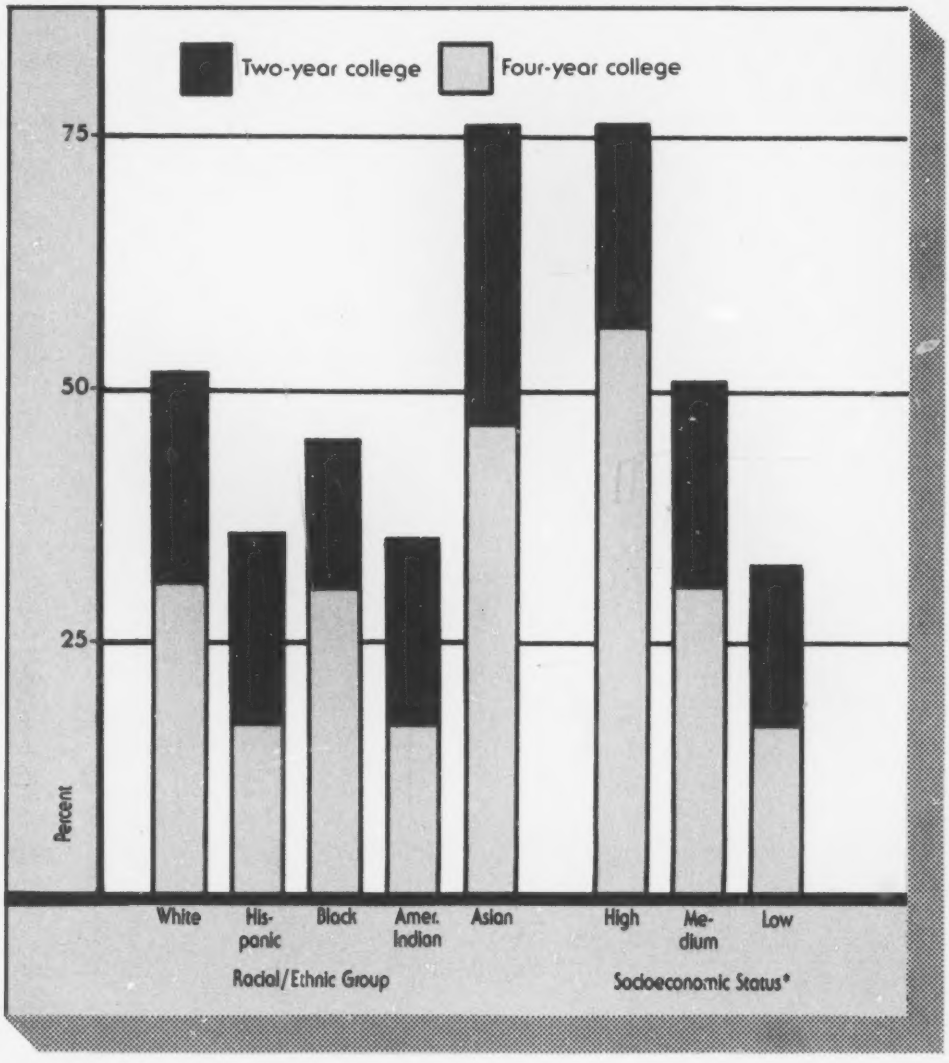
Exhibit 5
Percentage of 1980 U.S. High School Seniors Subsequently Enrolled in College

Taken together, Exhibits 5 and 6 illustrate the relationships among race and/or ethnicity, family income, and college attendance. Exhibit 5 displays the results of a national survey relating to the percentage of 1980 high school graduates who enrolled in college during the next several years (these data were not available on a state-by-state basis). It should be recognized that this was a national survey with limited generalization to the population of specific states. The survey did show that attendance patterns in the West were different from other regions. Although approximately the same percentage of western high school seniors attended college as seniors from other regions of the country, a greater percentage of students from the West attended two-year colleges than students from the other regions (28 percent in the West compared with 14 percent in the Northeast and 16 percent in the North Central states and the South).

- The five bars on the left of the exhibit show the college attendance patterns for the racial and Spanish-origin groups. White and Black students attended four-year institutions in approximately the same proportions, but a greater proportion of Whites than Blacks attended two-year institutions, which accounts for the greater overall college-going rate for Whites. Compared with the other groups, American Indian and Spanish-origin students attended two-year colleges in relatively large proportions and four-year colleges in smaller proportions. Attendance at both two-year and four-year institutions by students of Asian ancestry was far greater than for any other group.

- Attendance patterns vary according to socioeconomic status (SES), which is measured by a composite of parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics. High SES students are more likely to attend postsecondary educational institutions at all levels than those with lower SES.

Exhibit 5
Percentage of 1980 U.S. High School Seniors Subsequently Enrolled in College



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 1984

*Socioeconomic status is measured by a composite of parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics.

Exhibit 6
Family Income by Race and Spanish Origin, 1979
—California—

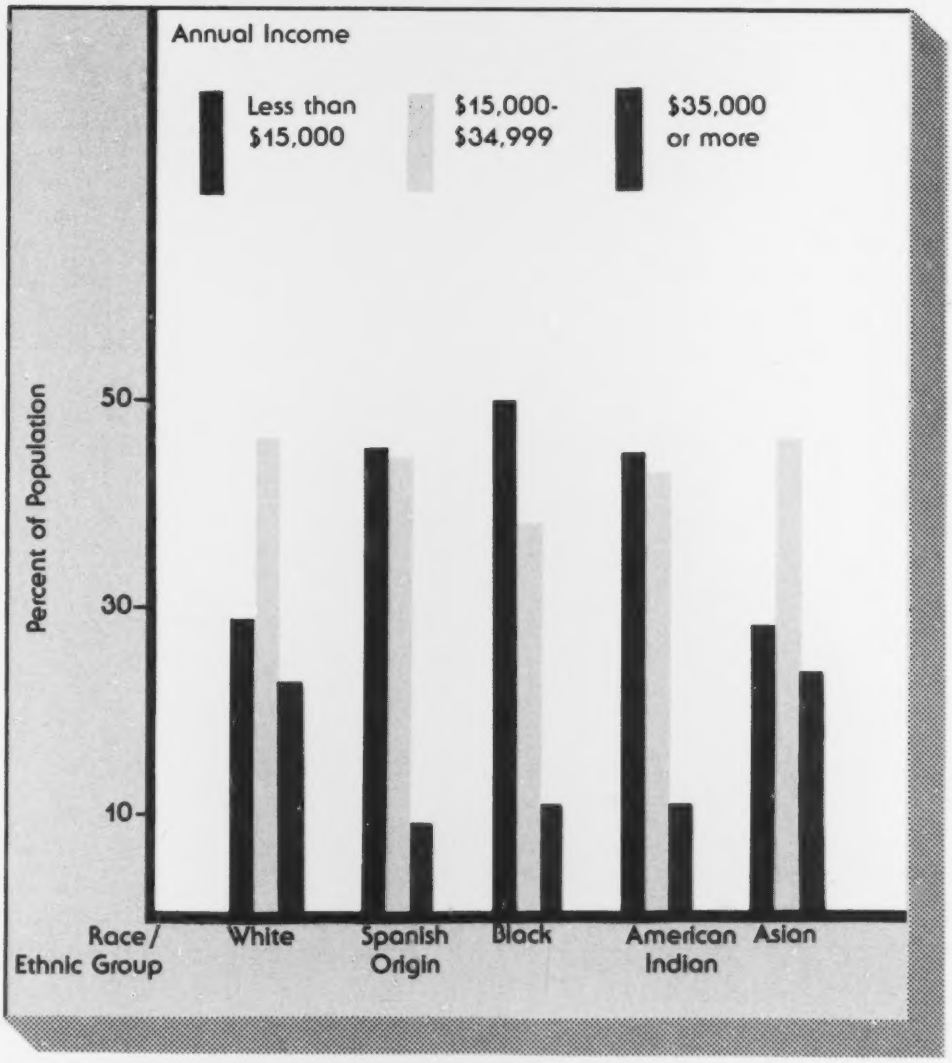
Exhibit 6 shows the percentages of the population with family incomes in three ranges: less than $15,000 per year; $15,000 to $34,999 per year; and $35,000 or more per year. The distribution for each racial or ethnic group is illustrated.

- About 50 percent of the Black, 46 percent of the Spanish-origin, and 45 percent of the American Indian populations come from families earning less than $15,000 per year, while only 10 to 11 percent of those groups come from families earning $35,000 or more.

- Family income levels for the White and Asian populations are similar: compared with the other racial or ethnic groups, relatively low percentages earn less than $15,000 and higher percentages earn more than $35,000.

- These figures, when combined with the general information on student attendance patterns presented in Exhibit 5, demonstrate the important connection between economic status and education.

Exhibit 6
Family Income by Race and Spanish Origin, 1979
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Table CA-6

Exhibits 7A-7E
Postsecondary Enrollment
Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—

Exhibits 7A-7E display the composition of postsecondary enrollments by race and ethnicity compared with each group's representation in the college-age population (aged 20-29). Each exhibit uses bars to portray the proportion of one racial or ethnic group enrolled in each of the four levels of postsecondary education. The bars are superimposed upon a background field representing that group's proportion of the college-age population in the state. Thus, the reader can determine whether a group is well represented among postsecondary students in proportion to its representation in the population.

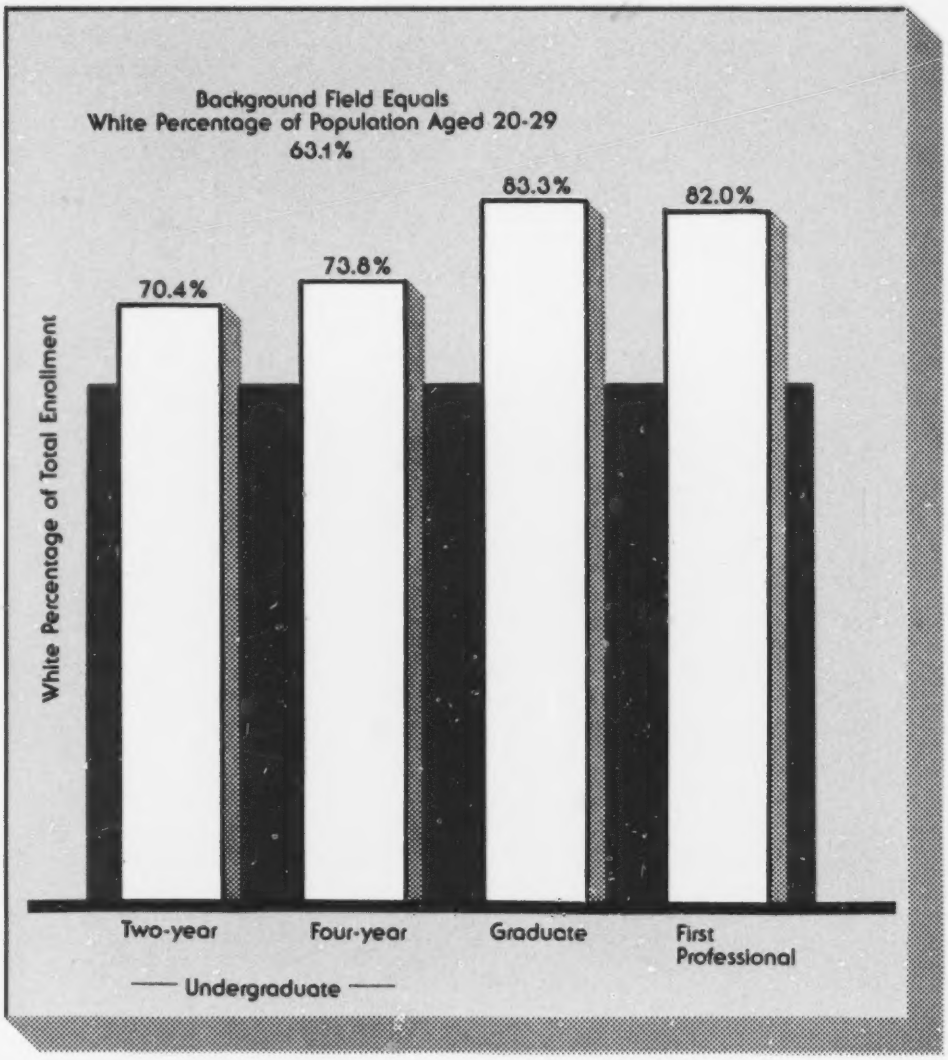
- The White proportion of enrollments at all levels of postsecondary education is greater than the White proportion of the college-age population in general. The White proportion of two-year college enrollment is substantially greater than the White share of the college-age population, and White representation increases at the four-year, graduate, and first professional levels.

- Hispanics are underrepresented at all levels of postsecondary education, especially at the graduate level, where the proportions of Hispanic enrollment is one-quarter as large as the Spanish-origin proportion of the college-age population in California.

- American Indians and Blacks are well represented at the two-year level, and American Indians are well-represented at the four-year level. At the other levels, however, they are underrepresented. At the graduate level, the proportion of Black students is slightly greater than one-half the size of the Black proportion of the state college-age population, and the American Indian proportion is approximately two-thirds the size of that group's proportion of the college-age population. At the first-professional level, both groups' proportions are approximately one-half the size of their proportions of the college-age population in the state.

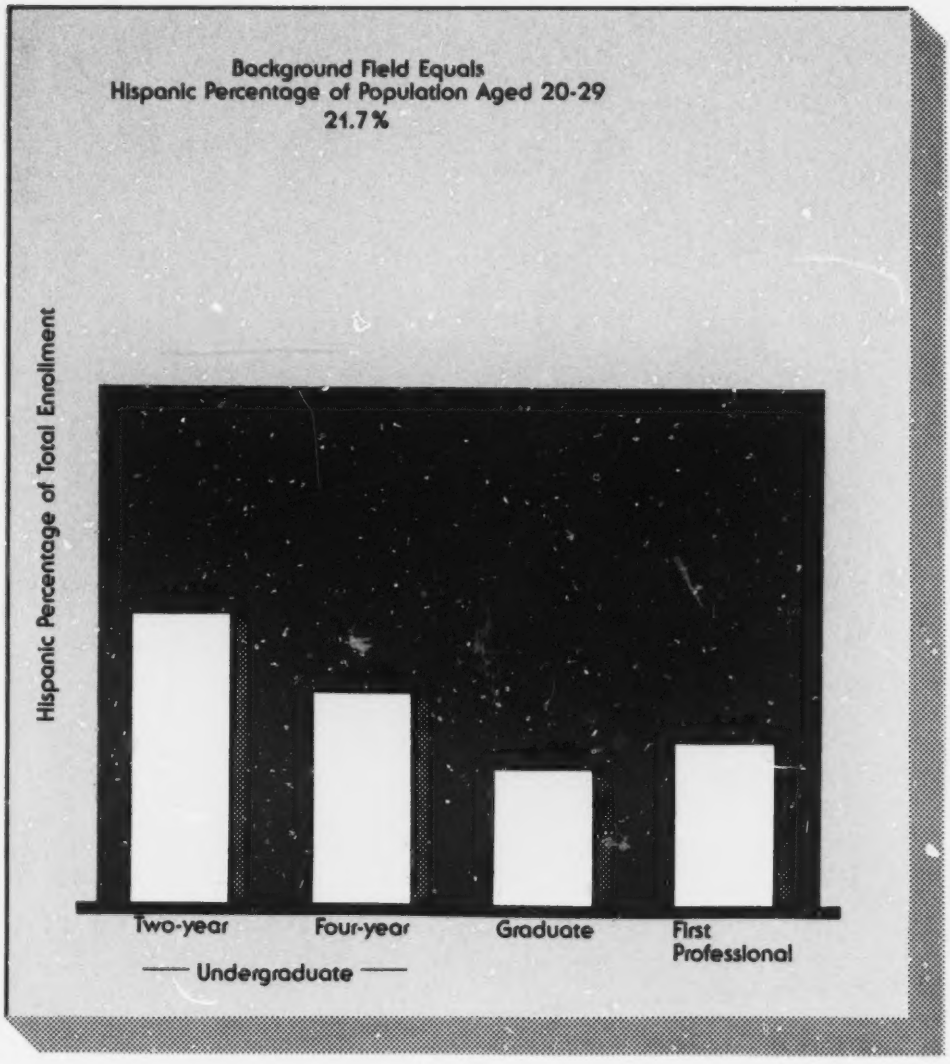
- Asians are well represented at all levels of higher education. The proportions of Asians enrolled equals or exceeds the Asian proportion of the college-age population in California.

Exhibit 7A
White Postsecondary Enrollments Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



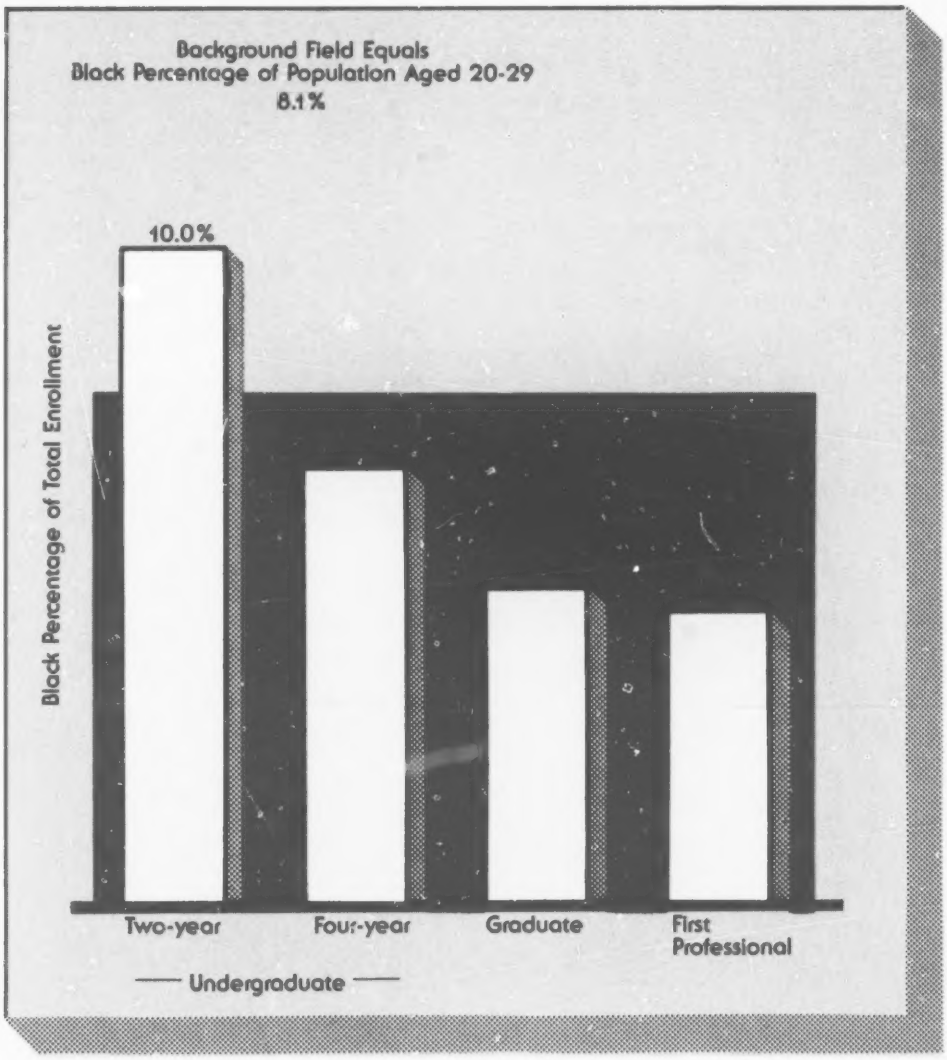
Source: Kaufman et al., 1983. Tables 7 and 22

Exhibit 7B
Hispanic Postsecondary Enrollments Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



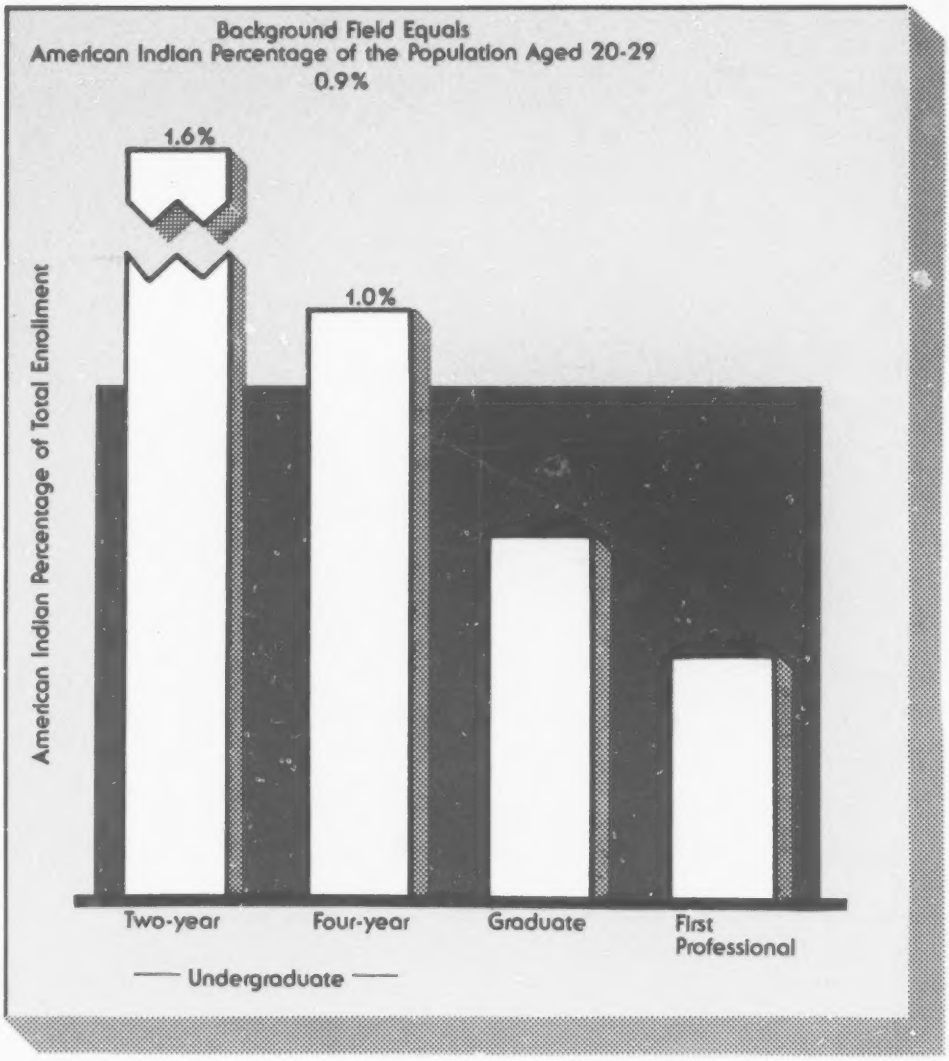
Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 7 and 22

Exhibit 7C
Black Postsecondary Enrollments Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



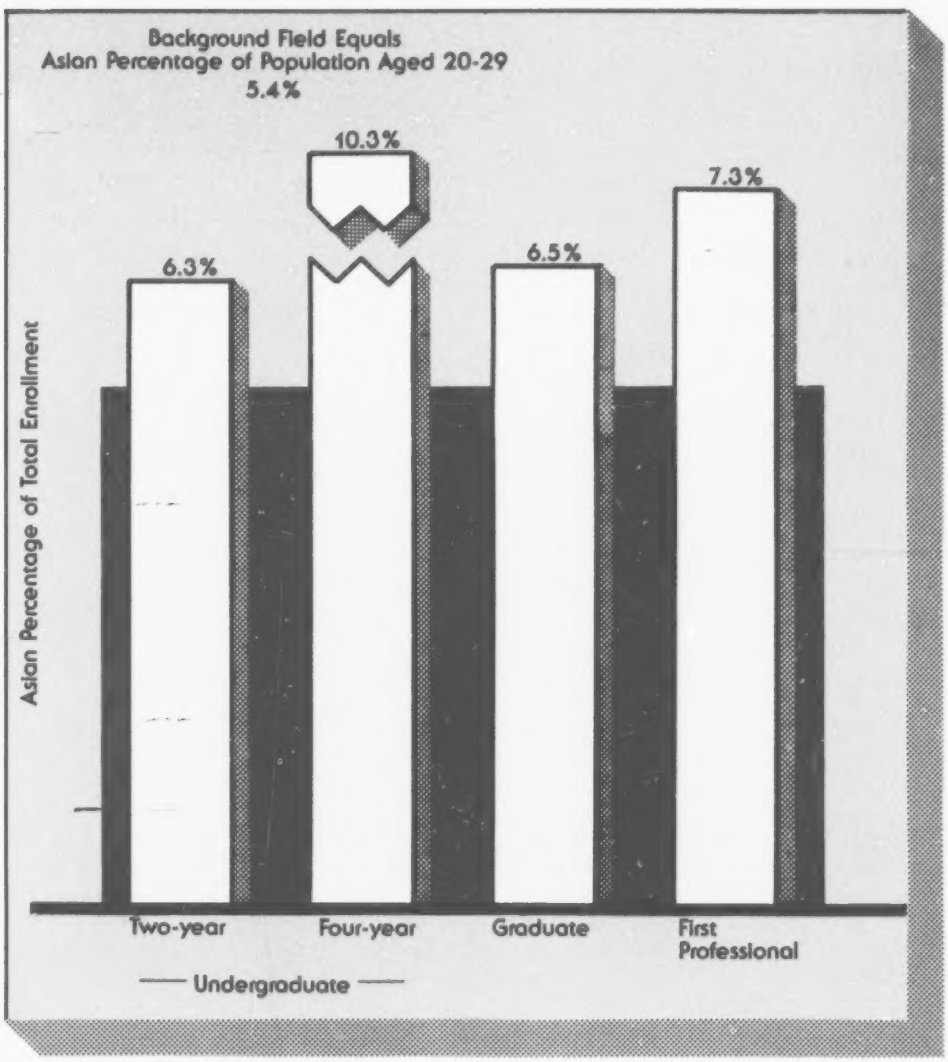
Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 7 and 22

Exhibit 7D
American Indian Postsecondary Enrollments Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 7 and 22

Exhibit 7E
Asian Postsecondary Enrollments Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 7 and 20

Exhibits 8A-8E
Degrees Earned in California
Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980

Exhibits 8A-8E display the distribution among racial and ethnic groups of earned degrees at five levels (associate, bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and first professional) with each group's representation in the college-age population (aged 20-29). Each exhibit uses bars to portray the proportion of earned degrees by one racial or ethnic group in each of the five levels of postsecondary education. The bars are superimposed upon a background field representing that group's proportion of the college-age population. Thus, the reader can determine whether a group is well represented in earned degrees in proportion to its representation in the population.

- In general, when the proportions of degrees awarded to members of minority groups are compared with the proportions of the college-age population, the overall pattern of underrepresentation of minorities is similar to that in enrollments, especially at the baccalaureate and higher levels.

- The White proportion of those earning degrees at all levels of postsecondary education is substantially greater than the White proportion of the college-age population in general.

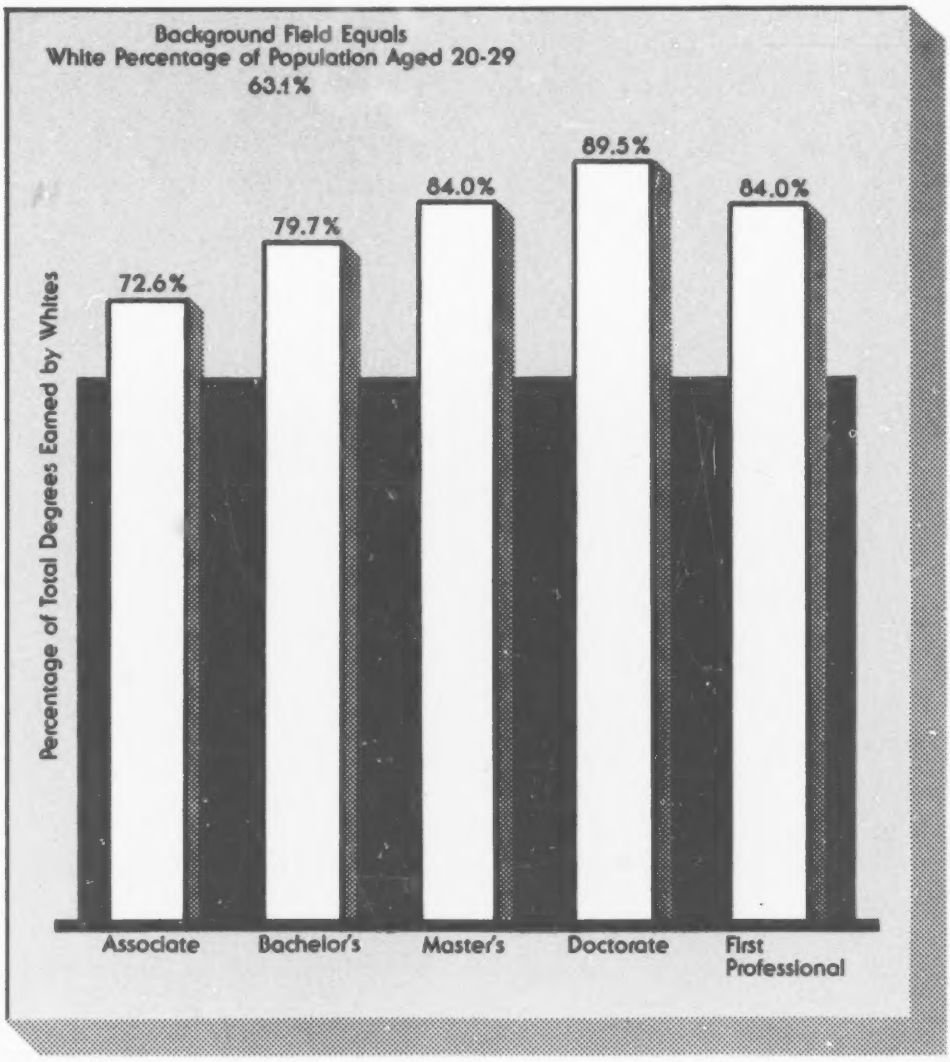
- Hispanics are underrepresented in earned degrees at all levels of postsecondary education. At the two-year degree level, the proportion of degrees earned by Hispanic students is slightly more than one-half the size of the Spanish-origin proportion of the college-age population in the state. The proportions of degrees earned by Hispanic students are approximately one-fourth as large as the Spanish-origin proportion of the college-age population at the bachelor's, master's, and first professional levels and less than one-tenth as large at the doctoral level.

- The proportion of degrees earned by Blacks at two-year institutions is about equal to the Black proportion of the college-age population. At higher levels, however, earned degrees of Blacks represent only about one-half of their share of that population group.

- American Indians are well represented at the two-year, bachelor's, and master's levels but underrepresented at the doctoral and first professional levels. The American Indian proportion of doctoral degrees is less than one-third the size of the American Indian proportion of the college-age population in California and less than one-half the size at the first professional level.

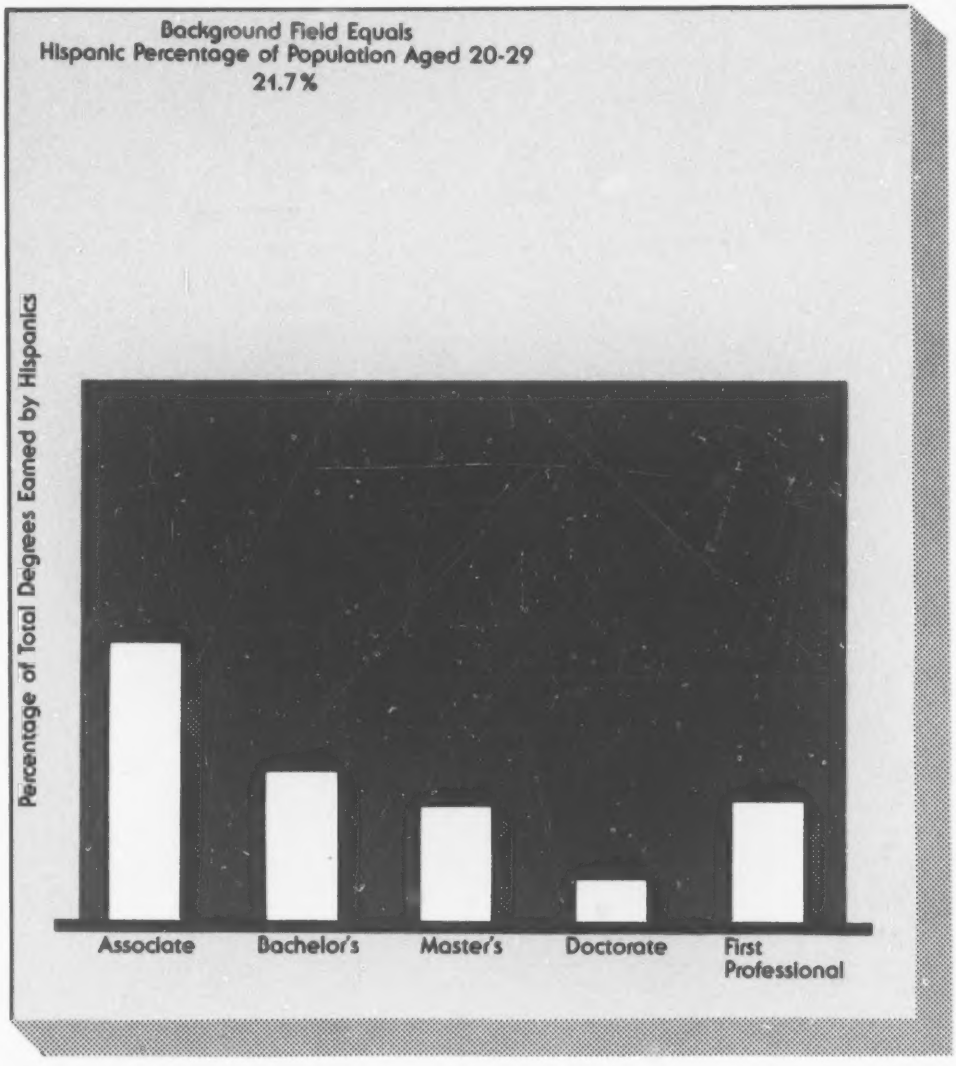
- The Asian proportions of degrees earned are substantially larger than the Asian proportion of the college-age population in the state at all levels except the doctoral.

Exhibit 8A
Degrees Earned by Whites Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



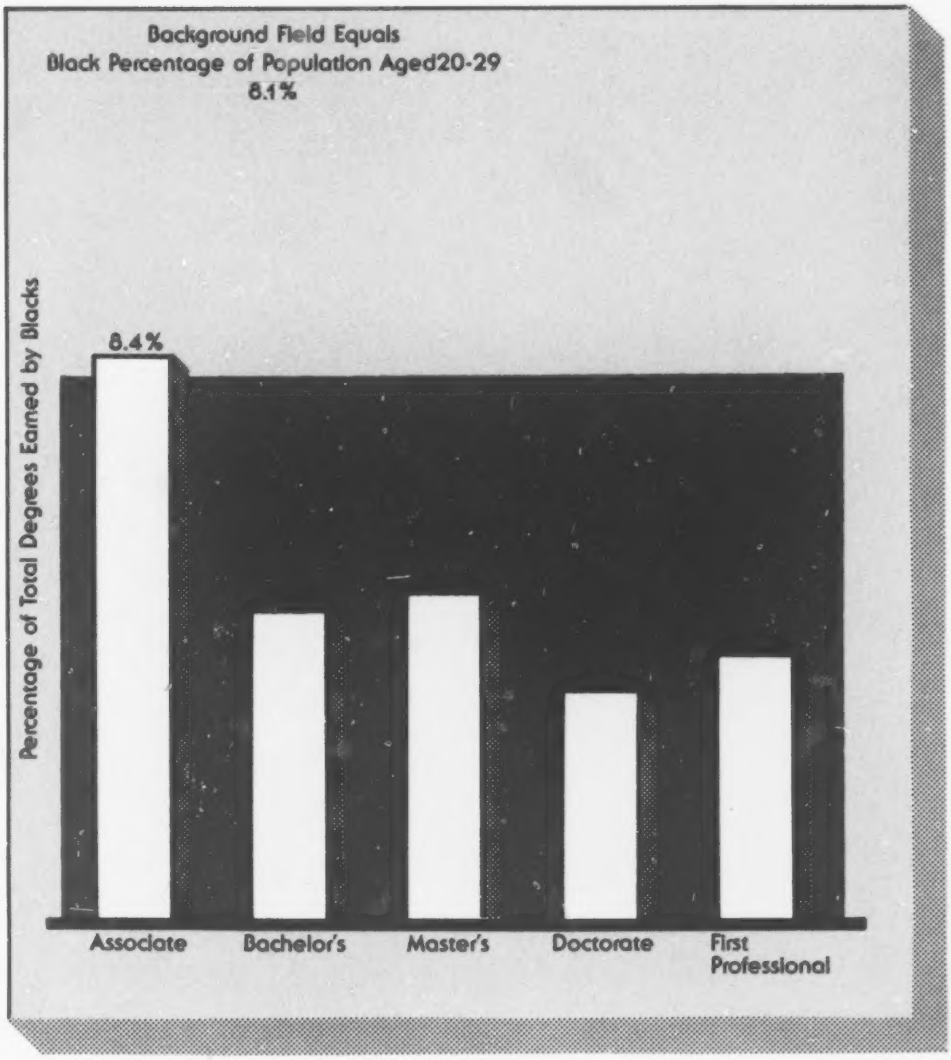
Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 12 and 22

Exhibit 8B
Degrees Earned by Hispanics Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



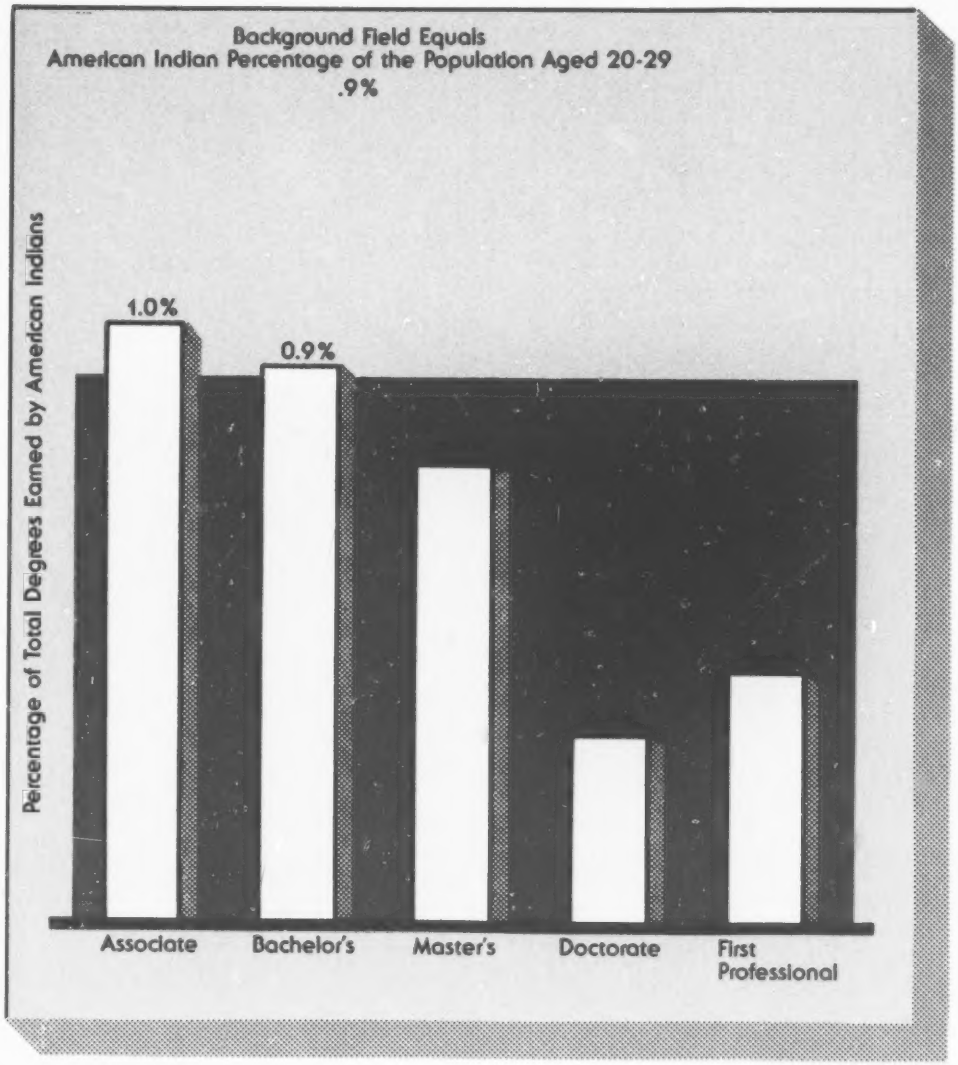
Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 12 and 22

Exhibit 8C
Degrees Earned by Blacks Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



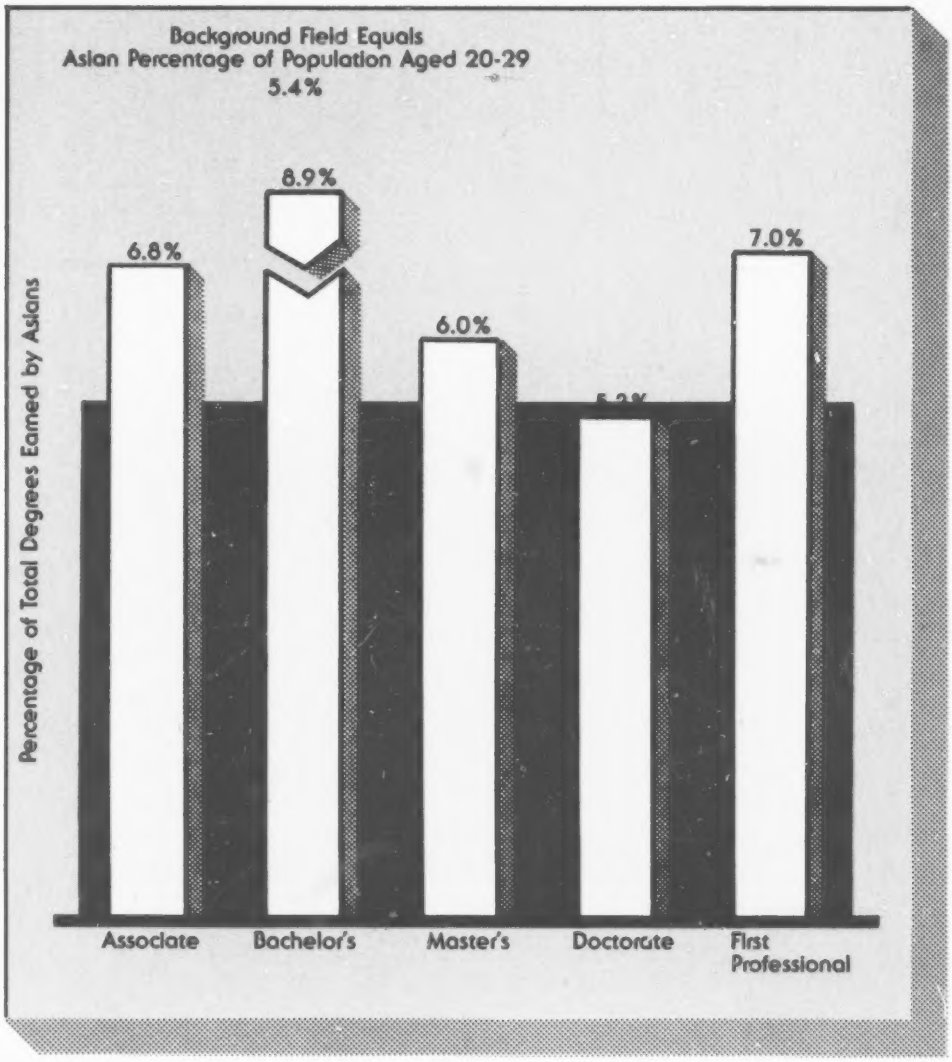
Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 12 and 22

Exhibit 8D
Degrees Earned by American Indians Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 12 and 23

Exhibit 8E
Degrees Earned by Asians Compared with Representation in the Population, 1980
—California—



Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 12 and 20

Exhibit 9
Earned Degrees by Race and Spanish Origin, 1976-77 to 1980-81
—California—

This table presents the number of degrees awarded at five levels (associate, bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and first professional) by racial or ethnic group. At the doctoral and first professional levels, interpretation is difficult because such small numbers of degrees are awarded to minority students that year-to-year fluctuations appear as substantial percentage changes.

- The number of associate degrees awarded in California declined by 16 percent between 1976-77 and 1980-81, the number of doctorates increased by nearly 13 percent over the same period, and the number of first professional degrees increased by more than 8 percent. There were slight declines at the bachelor's and master's levels.

- At the bachelor's, master's, and first professional degree levels, there were substantial increases in degrees earned by Hispanic students between 1976-77 and 1980-81, but Hispanics experienced a significant decline in the number of doctorates during the same period. The decline in associate degrees awarded to Hispanics was far less than the overall decrease in California.

- Black students earned substantially more first professional degrees in 1980-81 than in 1976-77 but markedly fewer associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees.

- Although there was a substantial increase in bachelor's degrees awarded to American Indians from 1976-77 to 1980-81, there have been sharp declines at all other degree levels.

- In 1980-81 Asian students earned slightly more associate degrees and substantially more degrees at all other levels than they did in 1976-77.

Exhibit 9
Earned Degrees by Race and Spanish Origin, 1976-77 to 1980-81
—California—

	Degrees Awarded 1976-77	Degrees Awarded 1978-79	Percent Change 1976-78	Degrees Awarded 1980-81	Percent Change 1978-80	Percent Change 1976-80
State Totals						
Associate	70,172	59,595	-15.1	58,912	-1.1	-16.0
Bachelor's	82,413	82,376	-0.0	81,584	-1.0	-1.0
Master's	31,109	31,221	0.4	30,609	-2.0	-1.6
Doctorate	3,682	3,716	0.9	4,152	11.7	12.8
First Professional	7,885	8,550	8.4	8,545	-0.1	8.4
White Students						
Associate	53,179	43,831	-17.6	41,848	-4.5	-21.3
Bachelor's	66,642	64,940	-2.6	62,102	-4.4	-6.8
Master's	23,774	23,660	-0.5	22,712	-4.0	-4.5
Doctorate	2,797	2,877	2.9	3,183	10.6	13.8
First Professional	6,743	7,290	8.1	7,083	-2.8	5.0
Hispanic Students						
Associate	6,549	5,659	-13.6	6,448	13.9	-1.5
Bachelor's	3,930	4,276	8.8	4,725	10.5	20.2
Master's	1,037	984	-5.1	1,234	25.4	19.0
Doctorate	81	68	-16.0	62	-8.8	-23.5
First Professional	313	334	6.7	418	25.1	33.5
Black Students						
Associate	5,352	5,079	-5.1	4,854	-4.4	-9.3
Bachelor's	3,672	3,792	3.3	3,443	-9.2	-6.2
Master's	1,767	1,578	-10.7	1,276	-19.1	-27.8
Doctorate	117	96	-17.9	113	17.7	-3.4
First Professional	230	282	22.6	313	11.0	36.1
American Indian Students						
Associate	808	545	-32.5	572	5.0	-29.2
Bachelor's	627	650	3.7	697	7.2	11.2
Master's	217	181	-16.6	199	9.9	-8.3
Doctorate	21	11	-47.6	10	-9.1	-52.4
First Professional	60	37	-38.3	33	-10.8	-45.0
Asian Students						
Associate	3,628	3,406	-6.1	3,930	15.4	8.3
Bachelor's	5,152	5,949	15.5	6,951	16.8	34.9
Master's	1,423	1,439	1.1	1,632	13.4	14.7
Doctorate	65	121	86.2	187	54.5	187.7
First Professional	447	514	15.0	587	14.2	31.3

Source: Kaufman et al., 1983, Tables 12, 13, 14

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